

The Intelligencer.

THE Winter of 1874-5, says the New York Times, will certainly long be remembered by "the oldest inhabitant" as one of the most severe of the country. One who has not noticed in the newspaper reports of the world how general the cold has been, is apt to think that our own experience has been an exceptional one. But this is not true. Within the past few days we have published reports from nearly every part of the North American Continent, showing a low thermometer and heavy storms. In New Mexico, the other day, a stage driver, holding his reins, was taken off his box seat dead with cold. In Arizona, semi-tropical heats have given way to uncomfortable cold, and snow falls in unaccustomed places. California plains are flooded by freshets and the mountains are buried in snow. Although the overland trains have not been delayed, the cold along the Pacific Railroad has been great. In Wyoming, spirits congealed in the open air, and snow-slides have caused much loss of life in Utah. The same is true of Canada. Sandwich Island papers complain that the natives, accustomed to airy garb, are shivering in the cool breezes, and Australian newspapers make a similar complaint of their country. It has been a winter of cold in Europe, and of storms and disasters on the sea. We should hope never to see it like again.

A SPECIAL telegram from the New York Tribune from San Francisco, Cal., reports a summary of the results of the observations in New South Wales, New Zealand, and Australia of the late transit of Venus. The Americans were successful at Hobart Town and Campbelltown. At the former place there were clouds and rain at intervals, which occasioned some loss in telescopic observations of exact contacts, but about 200 photographs were secured, a large proportion of which are said to be valuable. At Campbelltown they secured fifty-five photographs of the whole sun, and seventy-seven of the limb near the third and fourth contact. Micrometer measurement was made at the third contact. At Queenstown, New Zealand, 200 photographs were made. The German party succeeded in getting 120 good photographs at the Auckland Islands. Good telescopic and photographic observations were made at Melbourne, Woodford, Eden, Goulburn, Brisbane, Adelaide and Windsor. The general result appears to have been satisfactory, and the report adds: "The majority of English observers agree that there was no 'black drop' that Venus did not appear of uniform black color, that the planet was visible just before she entered on the sun's disk; that a halo was visible around the part of Venus not on the sun's disk between the first and second and between the third and fourth contacts; that the ingress occurred about three minutes after the computed time, and that no satellites were visible."

RIGHTS OF TRAVELERS.—A decision of importance to travelers was given by one of the magistrates' courts in Washington City on Friday. A passenger over the Alexandria & Washington Railroad purchased a round-trip ticket between the two points, and went from Washington to Alexandria upon it. It was issued as good for one day only, but not being able to return on the same day he attempted to use it in going back to Washington, and the conductor refused to accept it. The passenger would not pay fare, and was ejected from the car. Thereupon he brought suit against the railroad company for \$100 damages, and gained his case. The Justice in rendering his decision said: "The company, after having received the money for the ticket, was bound to carry the passenger over the distance indicated. It is just as good from Washington to Alexandria as it is from Alexandria to Washington. (Moss Reports, 106), and therefore the company are subject to damages, and I give judgment for plaintiff for damages to the amount of \$100. It is not known yet whether the company will appeal, but it is thought they will."

COMMON law delinquencies, there is something more than ordinarily pitiful in the results of the crime of the Cashier in the People's Savings Bank of St. Louis. On the account of his embezzlements the bank has been compelled to suspend, and there is as yet no indication of what portion of the half-million of dollars held will be returned to depositors. It was an institution most extensively patronized by the working classes of the city, and the few hundred dollars lost by each individual in many cases represented years of hard labor, thrift and economy. The bank is besieged daily by a throng of men and women who gather around its doors and spend the hours in lamentation of their hard fate and denunciation of those whom they call robbers. Yet in this sad picture there is a phase of humor. The German musicians of St. Louis had a considerable amount of money in the bank, and on Tuesday evening, while the directors were inside in examination of the Cashier's accounts, they assembled in their club, and serenaded them with a performance of the Dead March in the oratorio of Saul.

EDUCATIONAL LAND GRANTS.—Minnesota sold its lands granted for educational purposes by the United States for \$5 62 per acre; California, \$5 Michigan, \$3 20; Iowa, \$2 27; Missouri, \$1 84; Wisconsin, \$1 25. As regards the States which received only land scrip, the price for which this was sold ranged from 14 cents per acre in the case of Rhode Island, to 90 cents per acre in the case of Virginia. Between these extremes two States sold for 50 cents; seven for prices between 50 cents and 60 cents; one for 70 cents; three for prices between 70 and 80 cents; two for prices between 80 and 90 cents; and two for less than 90 cents and \$1. Of colleges receiving Government aid, to the question whether persons of color are admitted, twenty-nine colleges have forwarded replies. Of these fifteen report that none students would be admitted; nine that none should be admitted; two that they would be admitted for educational purposes; and one that the case provision had been made for them elsewhere; two that no rule prevents their admission, and one that the terms of admission had not yet been settled.

By Telegraph.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

Night Dispatches.

CHARLESTON.

G. D. Camden (Old Flint Lock) Gets 35 Votes in Joint Session.

The Republicans Refused the Bail.

Walker Stock Again on the Decline.

The Usury Bill in the House.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 6. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. There was great excitement during the balloting in joint session to-day. The vote stood: Walker 25, G. D. Camden 35, Johnson 8, Caperton 8, David Goff 6, scattering 5. The Republicans had it in their power to have elected Flint Lock, but they refused the bail.

It is now expected that a nomination will be made on Monday night in the caucus.

The Usury bill will likely pass the House at an early day.

MOORE.

FIRE RECORD.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The stock of South & Co's book bindery, 46 Marion street, together with the building, were consumed by fire, last night. Insured, \$30,000.

MADISON, IND., February 6.—The main buildings of Adam Ross & Sons' tinware were burned at 6 o'clock this morning. Loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$5,000.

NEW HAVEN, February 6.—St. Patrick's Catholic church was damaged to the amount of \$25,000 by fire this afternoon.

HUDSON, N. Y., February 6.—A telegram from New Lebanon this afternoon states that a large fire is raging in the Shaker settlement, and that the authorities of neighboring towns have been telegraphed for assistance. The fire began in the buildings of the Church family in the center of the village and at half past two o'clock had been destroyed, the largest of which was worth \$50,000. Shaker village is located on a high elevation and in a very exposed condition. It is a continuous row of large wooden buildings lining both sides of Straight street for nearly a mile. The fire spread with great rapidity, and no fire apparatus of any account and but a moderate supply of water.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., February 7.—The loss by fire at Shaker settlement, New Lebanon, Saturday is \$70,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., February 6.—A fire at Edison last night destroyed Sumner's book, corner Main and Cal streets. The losses are Samuel Sumner \$8,000, insurance \$6,000; A. B. Coe \$15,000, insurance \$8,000; Wm. Lockwood \$7,000, insurance \$2,000.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—The crystal saloon of J. J. Fitzgerald, 222 Market street, and the boarding house of Mrs. A. B. Sturderford in second and third stories, were damaged by fire between one and two o'clock this morning. Loss eight or ten thousand dollars.

NEWARK, N. J., February 7.—St. Mary's Catholic church in Putnam burned Saturday. Loss \$7,000; insurance \$5,000.

Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—At the eastern bound express train on the Missouri Pacific railroad passed a point a mile and a half this side of Oage river, 115 miles from St. Louis, at 4 o'clock this morning. It encountered a broken rail, and the smoking car, one passenger coach and sleeping car jumped the track and slid rapidly down the embankment, badly wrecking two of them and more or less injuring some twenty persons, but none seriously. A wrecker and physician were immediately sent to the scene of the accident. All the passengers were taken to Chicago, where the wounded received proper attention. One coach turned completely over and rested on its trucks again. Among those hurt who live outside the State are Mrs. O'Brien, Indiana; Mrs. Murphy, Memphis, and J. B. Stuart, Mobile. There were probably others whose names were not learned.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, February 6.—In the House bills were introduced providing that persons convicted of crime in the first time should be confined in the penitentiary two years before execution, and shall then only be executed on the warrant of the Governor; to repeal that part of the law of evidence which forbids persons who have read newspaper testimony of criminal cases from testifying as jurors; to cause the State to forbid judges sitting on cases where any party interested are related to them by blood or marriage; to compel all banks organized under Ohio laws to make quarterly statements of business and statistics; to establish an asylum for the incurably insane.

Boy Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 7.—About noon yesterday a boy about ten years old, son of Bagganister McCloskey, was instantly killed by a backing freight train near the depot.

Twenty Thousand Dollar Fire.

HOUSTON, Texas, February 6.—A fire at Houston, located on Delaware street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$20,000, partly covered by insurance. The building was in process of erection, and was to have been ready for occupation on Thursday next. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Senator Johnson at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—Senator Johnson arrived here this afternoon and was met at the depot by a committee from the general council and of citizens who escorted him to the hotel, where he was called upon by a large crowd and made a short speech, thanking the crowd for the honor done him.

Crowds of visitors to the carnival on Tuesday are arriving by every train.

Proposed to Liquidate.

PITTSBURGH, February 6.—The firm of Martin Landlinger & Co., recently suspended, propose to liquidate their liabilities by paying thirty-six per cent cash and \$1. Of collectors receiving Government aid, to the question whether persons of color are admitted, twenty-nine colleges have forwarded replies. Of these fifteen report that none students would be admitted; nine that none should be admitted; two that they would be admitted for educational purposes; and one that the case provision had been made for them elsewhere; two that no rule prevents their admission, and one that the terms of admission had not yet been settled.

Joseph Eaton.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Information has reached here that Joseph Eaton, the celebrated portrait painter and well known throughout the country, died at Yonkers, N. Y., yesterday. He was formerly a member of this city.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 6. The credentials of Senator Randolph of New Jersey, were presented, read and filed.

Mr. Sherman presented a memorial of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in favor of granting the aid asked by the Texas Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. West presented the memorial of P. S. Pinchback, asking action on his claim for admission to a seat in the Senate. Referred to the Privileges and Election Committee.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma with a recommendation that its further consideration be postponed until the second Monday in December next. So ordered.

The House bill to revise, amend, and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was taken up.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the Senate bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and also the concurrent resolution to amend the twenty-second joint rule, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. So ordered.

Mr. Morton also reported from the same committee a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising therefrom. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morton gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill on Monday next.

Mr. Hittcheck introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at Decatur, Nebraska. Referred.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on the bill for the protection of the U. S. Custom House in Louisville. Referred.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the amendments of the Senate on the bill amending the national bank act and fixing the compensation of national bank examiners, and asking a committee of conference thereon. Messrs. Scott, Morrill and Layard were appointed members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

The Vice President then called for the business on the calendar, and several bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed.

Mr. Sargent moved that the balance of the bill be assigned for the consideration of bills on the calendar, and at the close of the session the resolution of Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation, by Congress, is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution, be taken up in order that it might be unfinished business on Monday, when he thought he would be able to address the Senate.

Mr. Chandler objected, and moved to take up the House bill to revise, amend, and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes. Agreed to—yeas 20, nays 10.

The reading of the bill which was commenced last evening, was continued.

Mr. Boutwell opposed its passage and was followed by Mr. Conkling, who said he well understood the nature and persistence of that lobby which even now was in this chamber to urge this bill. He understood the force of what looked like a purely personal attack upon the Senators who opposed the bill. It was not a great while ago that a vessel went down in Long Island Sound, and the newspaper to which he referred said the loss of so many lives there was chargeable to him (Conkling). [This is the proper time to assign the reason for voting against it.]

He would like to have some Senator who favored this bill to make a statement of the defects of the present law and show where the proposed changes would be beneficial.

Mr. Boutwell said the men who favored this bill were not paid lobbyists, but men of character, sent here from Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and other places. It had not been prepared by politicians, but by experts. The changes proposed were important and of great value. He understood the discussion Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the executive business.

The Chair laid before the Senate a number of bills from the House, among them the Civil Rights bill, which was read for the first time.

Mr. Boutwell objected to its second reading, but at the request of Mr. Edmunds withdrew his objection, that the bill might be read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was so referred.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the executive business and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Butler introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information whether the portraits of living persons had been engraved for the purpose of printing them on notes or currency of the United States.

Mr. Parker introduced a bill for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Referred. [This is the postal bill.]

Mr. Williams offered a resolution directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to enquire into the expenditures in the Western Judicial District of New Orleans since 1872, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Bland presented a memorial of the Missouri Legislature for the improvement of the Gasconade river. Referred.

Mr. Woodworth presented a memorial from the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution asking for information as to the materials used and labor performed on the public buildings by the late Supervising Architect of the Treasury, etc. Referred.

Bills were reported by Mr. Coburn from the Committee on Military Affairs, ordered printed and recommended, including bills to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Machivac as a National park, and to provide for the sale of Fort Wilkins military reservation in Michigan.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in Wisconsin.

The select Committee on Arkansas Affairs concluded their report as follows: The new constitution we regard as republican in form and in many respects an improvement on that of 1868. The committee are satisfied that the convention to frame a constitution, and the constitution itself, were voted for and are satisfactory to a majority of the voters and people of the State. The State officers were certainly elected by a majority of the voters, and we think, by a majority of the people of the State. The condition of the State has been peaceful since the new government was organized as it ever has been. The masses of the people on both sides are inclined to peace and good government, and to allow the enjoyment of their legal rights; but there is a class

of men, the outgrowth of the former state of society, who delight in disturbing and depriving the colored people and the Northern people of their rights. These are young men who cannot be restrained. This class of men, together with the general class of carrying deadly weapons, another legacy of barbarism, are the real cause of violence and bloodshed. The changes caused by the varying political and political equality to the colored people are not well relished by the Southern people, but most of them would do nothing to disturb them, but the class alluded to, who feel that they can invade the rights of colored men, especially in any political quarrel, and that their offices will be retained by any department of the general Government, is the real cause of the trouble. The true prosperity of the Southern States depends more upon just and stern dealing with this lawless class of men than in any other course. Arkansas probably presents no different condition from that of other Southern States where the Government has not been able to enforce the laws of the class who ruled before the war. The people of every State have a right to make their own Constitution to suit themselves provided it be republican in form and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States and the National Government has not the authority to deprive them of that right. The election held for the ratification of the Constitution was under form of law, and the officers who conducted it acted under appointment and under official oath, and, although we regard all as defective, however, being presented by a Convention instead of by the Legislature, still we believe they are entitled to be regarded differently from mere voluntary meetings held under the pretense of legal authority. The Committee do not recommend any action by Congress or by any department of the general Government in regard to the State Government in Arkansas.

REPORT BY SENATORS.

This report is signed by Messrs. Poland, Chandler, Sawyer and Bland.

The other member of the committee, Mr. Ward of Illinois, presents his views in opposition to the report, and concludes by proposing the following resolution:

Resolved, That James Brooks, having been by the people of Arkansas elected to the office of Governor of said State under the Constitution of 1868, for the period of four years ending in January, 1877, and said Constitution never having been legally overturned or abrogated and being still in force, he is the lawful Governor of said State of Arkansas.

In the debate on the Hinespin canal Mr. McCarty, Cotton and Wilson, of Iowa, and the members of the committee, Mr. Burchard, Holman and Dawes opposed it.

Mr. Holman thought it was the initial job of the session, the pioneer measure which would in the end take hundreds of millions of dollars from the pockets of the people, and would be a great evil to the country.

Mr. Burchard stated his belief that the construction of the proposed canal by the route of the Hinespin canal, from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, would be a great evil to the country.

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LOUISIANA.

The Democratic Banner Lowered.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—In the Conservative caucus last night the debate on the compromise was kept up until after midnight. The proposition under consideration was that the Conservatives should have a majority of about ten in the House, and that the past action of the Kellogg government should not be inquired into. The vote stood 38 in favor of this compromise to 27 against it. After this vote, Mr. Wiltz, it is stated, tendered his resignation, and McEnery, who was present, by courtesy, said by this action of the caucus it was evident to him it was time to lower the Democratic banner, and the therefore wished to retire.

Evening Bulletin states that the action of the Conservatives last night on the compromise was subsequently rescinded. The Conservative caucus to-night are considering a proposition of adjustment submitted by the Congressional Committee.

A meeting was held at the Clay statue to protest against the action of the Conservative caucus in accepting the humiliating compromise. The attendance was small. Speeches were made by Judge Manning, E. J. Ellis and others. This was the first meeting of the kind since the proposed adjustment not having as yet been made public.

The following is the Congressional Committee's proposition for adjustment of the Louisiana troubles:

Whereas, It is desirable to adjust the ill-feeling growing out of the general election in this State in 1872 by the action of the Returning Board in declaring and promulgating the result of the election in November last and the organization of the House of Representatives on the fourth day of January last, such adjustment being deemed necessary to the re-establishment of peace and order in the State, now therefore the undersigned members of the House of Representatives, and that the members of the present Kellogg Legislature will yield, and consequently the proposed adjustment is regarded as impracticable. Gen. Sheridan returned to-day. It is understood that the Congressional Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the action of the Kellogg Board was illegal, and that the Conservatives elected a majority of the members of the Legislature in that election. The Committee will conclude the investigation to-morrow, and leave at once for Washington.

The Adams Express Robbery.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Daniel Hines, John Sweeney and James Drew are now under arrest at police headquarters, charged with having been concerned in stealing the safe, which is said to have contained over \$50,000 in bonds and money, from the Adams Express Company on the 24th ultimo. Hines and Sweeney were in the employ of the company. The safe is now said to have contained \$355,000 in South Carolina State bonds and Virginia consolidated bonds, and \$75,000 in greenbacks, another of \$50,000, another containing \$25,000, and other packages, the contents varying from \$15,000 to \$100 each, bringing the total amount to \$500,000. It is also alleged that \$75,000 in greenbacks were recovered yesterday and that Superintendent Walling has received information which will lead to the recovery of nearly all the stolen money.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—John H. Fiske, assignee of the Peoples' Savings Institution, who has been in the city for some time, was yesterday interviewed by Mr. Muerpel, cashier, for \$50,000, the amount of his bond.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY IN ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

John Head, one of the night guards at the jail, is undergoing an examination before U. S. Commissioner Clark on the charge of conspiring with the escape of Pete McCarthy and his fellow counterfeiter from that prison Tuesday morning.

Nebraska Items.

OMAHA, February 7.—Mrs. John Grobach, of Kearney Junction, yesterday morning killed a little step-daughter aged six years, by knocking the child down and stepping upon her with her feet six times. The woman tried to poison the child some time ago but failed.

The penitentiary bill appropriating one million on the grand assessment rolls of 1875-6 passed both houses of the Legislature to-day. A new Capital removal bill was also introduced in the House to-day.

KENTUCKY.

BANK DEFALTER.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—E. D. Hammond, teller of the Second National Bank of this city, is a defaulter in the sum of \$15,000. The bank has been secured from loss and Hammond has fled.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

John Bluff, the murderer of Charles Ingraham, was convicted of murder in the first degree in the District Court to-day.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—A Gazette special says by the explosion of a boiler in a saw mill at Germantown, O., yesterday, Peter Schneider was instantly killed, and six others badly wounded, two of whom will probably die. Portions of the building and machinery were blown a distance of several hundred feet. The accident is attributed to low water in the boiler.

Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—A boiler in the factory of Louis Hock, 27 South 2d street, exploded with terrific force about noon, utterly demolishing the boiler and engine room, fatally scalding and burning Wm. Hoffman, seriously injuring Wm. Bell, engineer, and slightly wounding Gustave Ohren and Louis Hock, the proprietor.

Telegraph Rates Reduced.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The Mercury to-day says that the Western Telegraph Company yesterday resolved to reduce their rates below the prices fixed upon by the Atlantic & Pacific Company. The reduction will begin about the 15th inst.

Death of General Hays.

BOSTON, February 7.—Lieut. Brigadier General William Hays, of the United States Army, died to-day at Fort Independence.